FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

From Our Special Correspondent.
CHARLESTON, March 7, 1861. I have returned to this city after a visit to Montgomery, and in both places I find that a great moral impression has been produced by Lincolo's Inaugural, the effect of which will soon become more visible.

The statesmen of the Stephens stamp in Montgomery take a very philosophical view of the state of things, and say that the supremsey which hitherto the South enjoyed in the government of the country has now been for the first time usurped by the West, and that the East, North, and Middle States, will eventually have as great difficulty in subduing the excessive licentiousness of the Western politicians as they heretofore bad to subdue the excessive Pro-Slaveryism of the Southern politicians. They say that no Union can be re-established with the North, unless the rough mobocracy of the West is ousted out of power, and the more accomplished minds of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston be permitted to mold the destinies of the country. Until then they scorn all consolidation with the mobocracy, which, in their opinion, now rules the North, and according to these wise men of Montgomery even an eventual reconstruction will not be possible without the mediation of England and France.

These reasoners, however, ignore the storm which is brewing in their own midst, for the manner in which the new Government is conducted is burnduting to the people, and a reaction against the ultra Secessionists in the South is predicted as coming hand in hand with a reaction against the ultra Abelitionists in the North. Here in Charleston the Secessionist community still fatten upon the proud conviction that South Carolina has at length, after twenty years of agitation, succeeded in gaining over to her cause so many other Southern States; I am inclined, however, to think that the people here are fully satisfied with the sentiment of the thing. and would be quite delighted to see the state of war brought to a close. Although the Inaugural must, as a matter of consistency, be by them construed into war, it is yet felt by the better class of people that it actually means peace. However, a persistent resistance will be made for the sake of carrying out the programme of independence.

I heard Mr. Stephens say in Montgomery that the Inaugural is the most advoit State paper ever published on the Continent, and this is the general opinion of it also in Charleston. There is something in the Scotch-Irish element, of which many of the leading politicians in Montgomery and here are composed, which has a remarkable adroitness and astuteness, and although they sneer at the plebeian and Western roughness of his family, the man Lincoln and his originality begin to interest them hugely. On the whole, a great change has taken place here, shiefly owing to the mild and magnanimous sentiment which pervades Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural. Yet, for all that, the imminence of war a felt intensely; for the honor of the Palmetto State is at stake, and it seems that a little skirmish, and the sacrifice of a number of lives, would be almost indispensable, in order to pave the way for peace. Nepotism and partisanism are as rife in the new Administration South as they are in that North, and the new military commander of Charleston, although a Louisiana gentleman of high distinction and a military man of talent, was taken away from West Point (where since Jan. 1 last he had superseded Maj. Delafield), to the important station, chiefly on account of his being a son-in law of Mr. Slidell. In regard to the appointment of Mr. Browne, formerly of The Washington Constitution, as Assistant-Secretary of State, the Government of Washington has been acting upon the presumption of Mr. connection with official journalism, received in the high politico-social arch of the place, the more, as he is personally a presentable Irish gentleman. At the Erghsh Legation, his connection by birth with the British gentry had some social influence, and as in addition to this he seemed in high favor with the leading men of Buchanau's regime, it was almost inevitable to expect the appointment. The Charleston Courier continues its invectives against the Charleston correspondent of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, and praises the Charleston correspondents of other papers, which is the best evidence obtainable in favor of the thorough information of the former. The simple fact is, that from the beginning of the movement, THE N. Y. TRIBUNE was the only paper which gave a comprehensive view of men and things in Charleston and the South generally, as the sequel

FORT SUMTER-COTTON.

From Our Special Correspondent. CHARLESTON, March 7-evening, All sort of rumors are again agitating the town in regard to Fort Sumter. The ghost of reinforcements again haunts the place, but many are disposed to think that the President of the North will be very careful not to give to the belligerent spirit here any undue provocation, and that, under no circumstances, reënforcements of men will be sent, unless Anderson positively asks for them, although it is supposed that recuiercements of provisions will, somehow or other, reach the fort. Not a few point even to the possibility of a general evacuation of all the garrisons, both on the South Carolina and Federal side; and depend upon it, although the cry of the zed-bot Secessionists will continue for some time to be for war, the actual desire of the people here is for peace, and for a peaceful reparation from the North. Stid, although pride does not as yet permit the Secessionist Government to retrace its steps, the prospects of this part of the work are fearfully gloomy, if, as according to all present indications, there should not be any chance of the majority of the Border States joining the Southern Confederacy. Stripped of all grandiloquent phraseology, and of all the feudal claptrap of South Carolina, the Slave States will possess, in future, no significance for mankind at large, excepting as a cotton factory. Nations, unless they aim at the moral and intellectual eleration of their institutions and people, begin to be looked down upon with the same contempt as individuals whose only purpose in life is gratifieation of selfish and mercenary ambition. Now that the President of the North has been peace-

diffused all over the globe, it begins to be feit here that the United States, with their intelligenee, enterprise, and enlightened views of freedom and humanity, will command the respect of all the nations of Christendom, while the claims of the South upon the regard of the world are not of a moral or intellectual, but purely of a tertile nature: and although the gentlemanly Club men of Charleston still proclaim in loud voices that "cotton is king," his majesty himself seems slightly pervous and keeps ommously silent, while other representatives of sovereigns, as, for itstance, the legions of freemen of the Free States, speak in words of thunder, and speak of Humanity, Liberty, Self Dependence, honorable Labor, and of other such trifling things, which according to the opinion of the benighted nations of Christendom constitute the essence of practical Chris-

The transactions in cotton remain active; the sales yesterday amount to about 2,500 bales, and to-day they reach about the same figure.

This activity in the cotton movements makes collision at the present moment very undesirable for the planters and merchants of the South. The wharves of Charleston are crowded with cotton, which comes now in daily increasing quantities from the plantations, and is taken off to England as rapidly as the shipping is ready to take freight. In case of a collision at the present moment, the guns of Fort Sumter might do serious damage to that shipping, most of which is under the English flag, and at the same time produce a terrible conflagration by the burning of the cotton. Hence there are many reasons for the traitors to congratulate themselves upon any delay, which can be caused without loss.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS. NEGROES AND MONEY-POPULAR OPINION-STILL MORE TROUBLE ABOUT THE TRIBUNE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 8, 1861. Gen. Beauregard, during the few days he has been here, has thrown new life into operations in and about the harbor. The Carolinians supposed that they had done about all that was necessary to do; but the General, it seems, found that much remained to be done. He at once called for a large force of workmen, and numerous gange of negroes have answered the call made on the planters in different parts of the State. These demands for negroes are the worst kind of taxation, for they take laborers from the cotton and corn fields at the time they are needed most, and when their absence will tell at harvest time on the products of the field. I am assured that in this way will the aggregate products of South Carolina, the ensuing season, be materially diminished. Of course, owners who answer the demands for negroes, get no pay for their services; so far from that ever being the case, it is expected that provisions to feed the negroes will be sent with them, and perhaps a little money beside.

Gov. Pickens has proclaimed Martial Law over so much of Jarvis Island as extends half a mile on all sides of Fort Johnson. This has been done at the instance of Gen. Beauregard. The step became necessary to prevent the intrusion of persons, of whom there are a pienty hereabout, not in full sympathy with the Rebels, who are suspected of affording information at Washington which they had rather not have known. The liquor-traffic, which at times caused the entire Rebel force at Fort Johnson to be exceedingly weak in the knees, will be cut off by the proclamation. The way these fellows take to villainous whisky is truly fearful.

Although the new loan has been advertised for pward of ten weeks, only a small part has been taken. The appeal put forth so touchingly to the patriotism and pockets of South Carolinians still appears conspicuously in the papers, but is very little heeded. If a paltry loan of \$675,000 goes so hard, how is that of \$15,000,000, for which Jeff. Davis will soon be in the market, to be obtained? The truth is that, in South Caro-Browne's influence with the European, particu- lina there is but little money, and that little is Browne, while in Washington, was, owing to his trade is thoroughly disorganized. Investments heretofore paying dividends, yield little or nothing now. Nobody is going into business, but everybody that can is getting out and going away. It is not necessary to resort to exaggeration, the reality is bad enough. The present condition of the State is the most wretched imaginable, and there is no better prospect shead. The great Confederacy, of which Texas is now a membermass of those who rushed madly into Secession, supposed that the business would be through with by this time; but they now perceive that it has hardly commenced. Even in South Carolina, could the question come before the people fair and square, and a perfectly free expression be obtained, whether Secession, as it now stands, shall go forward, to all the probable and possible consequences, or by a fair understanding the quarrel be made up and the Union restored, I really believe the result, if it was not in favor of the back track, would develop a minority so large as to destroy its moral force. In other seconded States I am persuaded that the sober second

thought would decidedly preponderate. The editor of The Courier is again troubled about the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE in Charleston. He avers positively that THE TRIB-UNE has no correspondent at all in Charleston. I am aware that such is the report of the detectives who have so long been on my track, including my clever friend of large experience. who has had the subject specially in charge, and who, while we meet almost daily, is all the while engaged in looking me out. This being the conclusion of Gov. Pickens's detectives, I cannot blame my extended friend of The Courier for thinking so too. Be easy, gentlemen; I'm not going to stay much longer. Things are, one way or another, coming to a close before long. But I shall not leave before I get ready. Having remained so long, I don't think I shall leave in a hurry, least of all be sent away, as some half dozen others have been under the suspicion of being THE TRIBUNE correspondent.

## FROM TEXAS.

THE ELECTION A FARCE. GALVESTON, Texas, March 2, 1861.

The returns of the election of the 23d ult. as far as they are known, indicate that Texas has decided upon Secession by an overwhelming majority. It is not to be inferred from this however, that the real sentiment of the people has been manifested; the election has been little more than a ferce, and the majority, whatever it may be, is certainly fictitious. It was well understood, before the election, that the Secessionists

one, and to swell the majority, illegal votes in Baltimore, and we should hardly miss their were polled almost without number, both of minors, boys from seventeen years of age upward, and of others who were otherwise unable under the laws, to vote. The Secessionists had complete possession of the polls, and were able, from that circumstance, to control the vote, to know how each man voted, and to admit whatever votes they pleased. Consequently, notwithstanding the fact that many persons whose sentiments were and are against Secession refused to vote, the pell will show as large in most places as at any previous election, while in others it will be much greater, almost double in some. It may not be known to your readers that by the election laws of Texas, each voter's name is taken and numbered as he votes, and his ballot marked with a corresponding number before it is deposited in the box, thus destroying the sacredness of the ballot, and enabling the officers at the polls to ascertain the vote of any suspected person. It is true that the law says all persons are strictly forbidden to compare the ballots with the poil list, but no safeguards are otherwise provided, and it is evident that if there were, the nature of the case would not admit of their being of any use whatever. So that the secessionists being, as stated, for the present in the ascendent, and having control of the polis, with the advantages pertaining thereto, and it being considered that whoever refused to vote was under suspicion, many persons were constrained to vote against their convictions; and when it is remembered what atrocities were committed throughout the State on suspicion, last Summer, when the now exploded falsehoods in relation to incendiarism and poisoning were prevalent, it will not be wondered at that quiet and peaceable men preferred to act against their opinions, to the danger of exposing themselves and their families to the risk of similar brutalities. The Galreston News published the names of several up-country persons who voted for Union in that place, remarking that it was un-

derstood they voted open tickets. This election, however, has elicited one ray of ight from the midst of darkness. Just before it took place, but hardly soon enough to have a full effect, a number of persons up the country, opposed to the hasty and ill-advised schemes of the Secessionists, issued an address to the people of Texas, calling upon them to vote against Seceson, giving reasons for so doing, which The Galreston News, the chief organ of the Secessionists, felt called upon to denounce as incendiary and Helperish. Your correspondent has been unable to obtain a copy of this address, the majority of the newspapers having studiously refrained from publishing it, and the few that reached this quarter having mysteriously disappeared; but the fact that there were men bold enough to issue it, is cheering.

This town has been in a great uproar and ex citement for the past two weeks, by reason of the arrival and departure of the troops destined to eperate against Fort Brown. When the first levy of some two hundred men and boys went off, it was announced to the public that the U. S. troops being about to be withdrawn from the frontier, it was necessary for Texas to garrison the forts, and especially Fort Brown, Cortinas having lately been seen in that neighborhood. But after the surrender of San Antonio by Gen. Twiggs, and the return of Gen. Nichols, commander of the Texas forces, from Brownsville, where be had caught a Tartar, the disguise was thrown off, though to be sure nobody had been deceived by it. In obedience to the call for re-enforcements that was made, during the last few days, some four or five hundred more troops have arrived here and been dispatched to Fort Brown. but fresh from the purlieus of the whisky shops, as most of them are, iN-equipped, and enervated by a continuous debauch on their way here, Capt. Hill has but little to fear from them. In fact, one of the most amusing things that has appeared in some time is a published extract from a letter from one of the Texas officers, in larly the English, legations at Washington. Mr. growing less. Every department of business and which he says, "If we are attacked, the struggle will be desperate," forgetting that h

> was to attack and not to be attacked. Business is at a perfect standstill, except in the articles of provisions. There is not corn enough in the State to last ten days, if the supplies were cut off. Cotton is coming in slowly, and when the new tariff-the tariff of the Southern goes into operation, consumers will be in a pleasant fix. We know that the Louisianians are looking with dread to the 4th of March, when they have to pay 24 per cent more for what they use than they did in the United States. Gloomy results are at hand, but from the tone of the ecessionists one would think that the day of jubilee was pear. We shall see.

> March 3 .- I open this letter to announce the arrival of Gen. Twiggs, who came in last night over the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad. He says that unless Capt. Hill received his orders to give up the Fort, he will fight. Fortunately, we know that the Captain refuses to recognize his orders, and will fight anyway. The General is to be escerted to the New-Orleans steamer to-day by the firemen and what soldiery is left in town, and will probably be bonored with a salute. By the by, it was reported last night that Capt. Hill told Gen. Nicholas that he knew his duty as a soldier to well to give up the Fort, and that the General might bring a dozen men to his one, and he could whip them in the open field. Pleasant for the volunteers.

Mr. Collins of the Topographical Engineers leaves to-day for New-Orleans by the outside route, bearing Government dispatches.

## FROM MARYLAND.

THE TRADE OF BALTIMORE. MR. HODGES'S LETTER-CANDIDATES FOR THE FEDERAL OFFICES IN BALTIMORE.

From Our Own Correspondent BALTIMORE, March 8, 1861. Mr. James Hodges of this city, one of our most enterprising merchants. I am sorry to see, is out in a letter in this morning's Sun, in favor of Secession, if Virginia should go out. As there is little danger of the Old Dominion's committing so foolish an act, Mr. Hodges's letter is of little consequence, but its statements respecting the trade of Baltimore with the other Slave States deserve correction.

Instead of their sending ten buyers to Baltimore where the Free States send only one, almost the converse is true. Penusylvania, Ohio, and Indiana buy nearly two-thirds of all the general merchandise sold in this city, while the other third is taken by Virginia, North Carolina, the President of the North has been peace- who now have the upper hand, would mark other third is taken by Virginia, North Carolina, by inaugurated, and that the moral effect of every man who voted for Union, in fact, threats Kentucky and Tennessee. Georgia and South

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION. this all-suggestive and all-pregnant event is being of expulsion were openly made against every such | Carolinia may never buy another dollar's worth absence. Why, Muskingum County alone, in Ohio, takes more than those two States ever bought of us. And if there had been no disconteuts in Maryland, no sympathizers with rebelhon within her limits, we should be enjoying, at this very time, a carrying trade of Western and South-Western produce, treble what we are now doing. I know of one single shipment of Western produce, intended to be sent to this port, in December last, by the Baltimore and Ohio Road, which was deflected to New-York via Buffalo, the freight alone on which would have been \$20,000, and the reason of this deflection was the fear that Maryland would secede.

> Mr. Hodges forgets that there is a United States. He talks as though Maryland were mistress of her own destinies, and could cut loose from the Union without the consent of the United States, which will at once yield her up the Capitol without a conflict. Let Virginia do as she may, it does not follow that her "destiny must be Maryland's choice," as Mr. H. announces if. Even if it were, we have a lion in our path, which Virginia has not; but there is no truth in Mr. H.'s philosophy. The highest interests of Maryland and Baltimore are to remain in the United States, let the other Slave States do as they may. Secession to Baltimore would not only make the grass grow in ber streets, but incarnadine them, too. We shall avoid both results by adhering to the old

The conflict for the Federal offices in this city among the Republicans has fairly begun, and will most probably be decided at an early day: and as it may not be uninteresting to your readers in Baltimore, and to politicians elsewhere, to get a correct view of the field, I submit the fellowing statement of facts:

The Collectorship lies between Judge William L. Marshall, Francis S. Corkran, and William E. Coale, esqrs. The Post-Office will fall to one of the two latter gentlemen, if Judge Marshall is made Collector, or to Dr. George Harris, W. Pinkney Ewing, or W. S. Nicholls, esq. The Naval-Office is contended for by Maj. D. H. McPhail, the Rev. F. S. Evans, James Bryan, and James Jeffery, esqrs. For the Surveyorship, the candidates are James F. Wagner, and D. S. Orem, esqs. The Marshal's place will probably be filled by Washington Bonifant, esq., though Louis E. Schley, esq., and Capt. William E. Beale want it. These are the principal Republican candidates, though there may be others of whom I know not.

Several Bell and Breckinridge men are coolly preparing to contest these prizes with those to whom they belong by party usage; but, as they will doubtless have their labor for their pains, I do not trouble you with their names.

The Secession papers, The Exchange and The Sun, are quite beside themselves, They are stirring up the bitter waters of strife with great zeal, and, I am sorry to say, they have found new recruits, in the last few days, among some of the more violent Belleveretts, who were relying on Winter Davis's going into the Cabinet. But the Governor won't call the Legislature to-

THE HYDRA OF SECESSION SLAIN BY THE CLUB OF A MARYLAND HERCULES. From Our Own Correspondent.
BALTIMORE, March 9, 1861.

It is poetical justice that the hydra of Secesion should fall under the club of a Maryland Hercules. It sprang from the spawn of Torysm that infested the marshes of South Carolina n the Revolution, and as the Maryland line conquered her liberty for her from the iron rule of her Tories in that day, so now it has been reerved for our gallant State to raise up a Hersales who has utterly destroyed this many-headed

To drop the figure, I inclose for republication in THE TRIBUNE an extract from a second address of Mr. William H. Collins of our city, one of the soundest and most clear-headed members of our par. It cuts up the pestiferous doctrine of Se cession by the very roots-utterly extirpates it from the soil which has so long given it nourishment. If it could be placed in the hands of every man in the country, it would do more toward correcting the false notions about the nature of the Federal Government and the State Governments than all that has been hitherto written from the days of The Federalist down to the present hour. It is a mathematical demonstration which exhausts the whole subject.

You will perceive that it travels over the same round that the Inaugural of President Lincoln takes; but while the latter is content with announcing propositions, Mr. Collins's address demonstrates their truth. I have met with nothing anywhere comparable to this admirable paper; and I predict for it an immortality that will embalm the author's name in the affections of posterity to the latest age. It is the complement of the Declaration of Independence, in my humble judgment; and if every Secessionist in the United States would commit it to memory, it would speedily heal him of the leprosy of Seessionism.

I hope you will annex this extract hereto. It is the very best news of the day. SECOND CADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF MARY-

LAND.
BY WILLIAM H. COLLINS OF BALTIMORE.
From The Basismore American.

In Maryland, as in much the larger part of our coun-In Maryland, as in much the larger part of our country, it has ever been held that, to the extent of the powers given to the General Government by the people of the States at the adoption of our Constitution, that Government became a unit, and rightfully claims from us a direct allegiance; that, to the extent of the powers so given, the people of the Stater, in whatever form they may choose to act, have parted forever with all the great powers given to the General Government by the Constitution; that the people of any one of the States, or the State itself, whether acting by its Legislaure or Convention, have no more power over ques-States, or the State itself, whether acting by its Legislature or Convention, have no more power over questions of war or peace, of embassadors or treaties, of coining money or establishing post offices, of union or disunion, than has the General Government within a State over the distribution of the estates of intestates, or the forms of wills, or the descent of real estate; that in each case the powers of the General Government and of the State Government are respectively supreme.

Notwithstanding I am fully aware and justly proud of the well-known feal y and loyalty of the people of Maryland to their State and National Governments, it seems to me that it may be profitable, in these days of rebellion and dismion; to recall to your view some general outline of the powers vested in those govern-ments respectively, under which we have so long lived in properties and honor.

in prosperity and honor.

The General Government, as well as the Governments of the States, in their respective spheres, were intended by the Constitution to be immortal. The State of Maryland has no more right—either by her State Convention or otherwise—to release you from your allegiance to the General Government than has the General Government to release you from the duties you owe to the State of Maryland. Each has its separate orbit, and the one has no right to interfere with the other. If the State of Maryland should passe an ordinance of secession by a Convention called by her Legislature, or in any other way, and should attempt

by such ordinance to interfere with or supersede the by such ordinance to interfere with or supersede the allegiance you owe to the General Government. I say to you, people of Maryland, under all the responsibilities which may attend the declaration, that such an ordinance would be null and void. I repeat, such an ordinance would be null and void, because it would be beyond the powers reserved to the States by the Constitution of the Union, and would be a direct interference with the powers granted by that Constitution to the General Government. A Convention of the people of a State is limited, as to its powers, to the parceling out and convicting for the aversion of the powers and out and providing for the exercise of the powers and rights reserved to the States. Over the powers granted to the General Government by the Constitution a State Convention has no power whatever. The Constitution of the United States is paramount to the State Conof the United States is paramount to the State Convention. The State Convention is subject to the Constitution of the United States. The State Legislature is subject, first, to the Constitution of the United States, and eccoudly, to the Constitution of the United States to be understood. The Constitution of the United States vests in the General Government, is perpetuity, all the high powers, rights, and functions granted to it, and specially enumerated in that sacred instrument. There can be no change in that Constitution except by one of the ways pointed out in the fifth article thereof. By that article it is in substance provided that two-thirds of both Houses of Congress can propose amendments to the Constitution: or, at the appropriate of the Constitution: or, at the appropriate of the Constitution: or, at the appropriate control of the Constitution: or at the appropriate control of the Constitution of the Constitut propose amendments to the Constitution; or, at the ap-plication of two-thirds of the Legislatures of the States it shall be the duty of Congress to call a Convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution, which amendments, in either case, shall be valid, as parte of the Constitution, to all intents and purposes, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification was becaused by Conventions and Proposition was becaused by Conventions.

fourths of the States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

The powers of the General Government are such as the Constitution now gives, or may hereafter give to it, by either of the modes of amendment prescribed by the Constitution itself. These powers are sacred to the General Government. The States have parted with them forever. A State Government or a State Convention has no more right to interfere with any of these powers so vested in the General Government than it has to interfere with the powers of the British Parliament or of the absolute sovereign of Russia. The Constitution of the United States is paramount to the General Government, as well as to the Governments and Conventions of the States respectively. All acts of Congress passed in pursuance of its constitutional powers are declared, by the Constitution itself, to be "the supreme haw of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

standing."
What, then, are the powers of a State Convention, What, then, are the powers of a State Convention, duly convened? Such a Convention has absolute control over all the rights and powers reserved to the States—that is to say, not granted by the Constitution to the General Government. Such a State Convention can shape the State Government in any form it pleases—provided it be republican—as to the apportionment and exercise of the powers so reserved to the States. This has usually been done by forming a State Constitution. Such a State Constitution usually provides that certain of the reserved powers shall not be interfered with by the State Legi-lature, and veste the other reserved powers in such State Legislative, Judicial and Executive Departments as the State Constitution provides. These State Conventions and Constitutions have no more control over the powers and rights of the General Government than over the powers and rights of foreign nations.

General Government than over the powers and rights of foreign nations.

Such, people of Maryland, I believe to be the true and plain statement of the powers and relations of the complicated machinery which constitutes our General and State Governments.

First in order, and over and above all, is the Constitution of "The United States of America," as it now exists, or as it may hereafter be amended in pursuance of provisions contained within itself.

Second in order is the Government of "The United States of America," which, to the full extent of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, is over and above all State Legislatures, or State Conventions, or State Constitutions, and is subject only to the full extent of those powers and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, to the Constitut on itself as it now is, or as it may hereafter be amended in pursuance of its own provisions.

Third in order are the State Conventions when law-

as it may hereafter be amended in pursuance of ite own provisions.

Third in order are the State Conventions when lawfully assembled. These State Conventions have supreme power over the rights reserved to the States; that is to say, not granted by the Constitution to the General Government. These State Conventions are clearly subject to the Constitution of the United States, and to all acts of Congress passed pursuant thereto.

Fourth in order are the State Governments, consisting of their Legislative, Junicial, and Executive departments; all of which are clearly subject, first, to the Constitution of the United States; secondly, to the General Government to the fullextent of its powers as wested in it by the Constitution; and thirdly, to the Constitutions of the respective States.

If these things be so, should there be a question, with any faithful and loyal citizen of the United States, whether he will obey a Convention of his own

States, whether he will obey a Convention of his own States acting beyond its powers, or the General Gov-ment in the exercise of its constitutional functions? Is not the very statement of the question its argu-ment? To go a step further. A State cannot leave the

To go a step further. A State cannot leave the Union, even by the consent of the General Government. Congress, or the President and Senate, have no power to give such consent. The relations of the General Government to the several States, and of the several States to the General Government, are prescribed and fixed by the Constitution. No agreement or consent between a State and the General Government can change these relations. Any such agreement would be in direct violation of the Constitution. That Constitution is paramount to the General Government. Constitution is paramount to the Constitution. That
Constitution is paramount to the General Government,
as well as to the State Governments. The separation
of a State from the General Government can only be
legalized by an amendment to the Constitution, according to one of the ways pointed out in that instrument.

Nor can the separation of a State from the General Nor can the separation of a State from the General Government be authorized by a treaty between them. No treaty can be made between the General Governno treaty can be made between the General Govern-ment and a State Government. Embassadors, by force of the term, are high agents, appointed by one sover-eign power to separate and distinct nationalities. Their agreements are called treaties. Such treaties, by the grants of the Constitution, the United States by the grants of the Constitution, the United States has power to make with another Government. But that Constitution expressly declares that "no States that Constitution expressly declares that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation." The powers of the General Government of the United States, as also of the Governments of the States, are fixed by the Constitution. The General Government has all the powers granted by that instrument. All powers not thereby granted to the General Government, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively. The General Government and the State Governments, each within its sphere, is supreme. Out of its sphere, each is powerless, and its acts will and world.

eta mull and void. As correctives of any abuse of these respective As correctives of any abuse of these respective powers, we have the ballet-box, both State and National, the equality of all the States, both great and small, in the cenate, popular representation in the House of Representatives and in the Executive, and a life-tenure on the part of the Judiciary, which has full power, in any case brought before it within the range of its jurisdiction, to redress any wrong committed against the humblest citizeu.

The General Government has no power to make war

against the humblest citizes.

The General Government has no power to make war on a State. Why is this! It is because, by the very nature of ear, the conquerro becomes absolute master of the conquered. He can give the conquered country such laws and government, and dictate to it such terms as he pleases. But the General Government, by the Constitution, is prohibited from interfering with the powers reserved to the States. The General Government can neither take from nor add to the powers of the States. Nor can she, as ainst or in favor of a State, take from or add to her own powers. Therefore it is that the General Government cannot make wear on a State; because, if successful, she would annihilate State power through the high powers conferred by the laws of war on the conqueror; and that would be inconsistent with, and in violation of the Constitution. Nor can the General Government make war on the people of a State; because by the laws of war resistance made by the people of a country in defence of its nationality has ever teen held as noble and praiseworthy by generous conquerors; whereas the levying of war against the United States by the citizens of a State; by the clustens of a State is treason, by the clear provisions of the Constitution. The converse of these propesitions is equally true. A State, or the people thereof, cannot make war on the General Government. The rights, the relations, and the obligations of the States to the General Government, and of the General Government to the States, are fixed and estilled by the Constitution. They can neither be increased nor chabged, nor varied by war, nor by treaty, nor otherwise, except by an amendment of the constitution in one of the ways pointed out by it. This Constitution in one of the ways pointed out by it. This Constitution in one of the ways pointed out by it. This Constitution in one of the ways pointed out by it. This Constitution in one of the ways pointed out by it. This Constitution in one of the ways pointed out by it. This Constitution in on

ment of the Union.

But, people of Maryland, you have never decied, nor your tathers before you, that the General Government possesses ample powers to enforce obedience to her laws. The very term Government implies these powers. They are innate, inherent, from the nature of things. They have been recognized and practiced from the beginning in the better and purer days of the Republic. The General Government has also, of necessity, the right and the power to defend her forts, her arsenals, her custom-houses, and to collect her revenues. These powers are also inherent. They too are in the nature of things. The Convention which framed the Constitution, and the people of the States

who adorted it, no doubt intended to create, and did

## MISCELLA NEOUS.

HOSTILITIES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The following, which we extract from the Browns ville correspondence of The Galveston News, showe that open hostilities may soon be expected on the Rio

Grande:

Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

This morning things began to look warlike. The civil engineers, Messrs. Lauton & Clapp, are to commence making a survey of our position, for the purpose of making entrenchments. To the Galveston artillery is conceded—by the officers and men of the different companies—the position of honor. They are proud of this compriment, and I feel satisfied will prove themselves worthy of the honor conferred, should an opportunity present itself.

The whole battalion slept on their arms last night, agreeably to general orders. A detachment of the Fort Bend rilles were detailed as picket scouts. They are a splendid body of men, and will do good service.

The following are letters left with us:

Lone Star Rifle Camp.

DEAR C.: Gen. McLeod returned last evening.
The commander at Fort Brown will not fisten to any argument, but says we are a "pack of traitors," and they will come down and retake our fort—but they they will come

they will come down and retake our fort—but they can't do that.

You must try and get a force of fifty to sixty men for our Lone Star Battalion.

We had a jicked guard posted fast night, and we all slept on our arms, in anticipation of an attack. We have complete control of the bar and passes. I suppose we will throw up more entreachments.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Feb. 25, 1861.

DEAR M.—: We arrived here on the Zist, often having a rough time of it on the Galf. Some eight or ten of our boys were very sick, but we have only two of them in the hospital at present. One of them will have a hard time to worry through.

The officers at Fort Brown gave our Commissioners to understand that if we wanted the fort we could come and take it. They have consolidated the troops from Ringgold Barracks at Brownsville, which makes about 4,000 men. The commander, Hill, and a greatmany of his officers, are Black Republicans, and if it comes to a fight, I assure you they will find we can fight.

We are not exactly dressed for a parlor; but are hearty and well. We have a fice, large room to sleep in. The bed was a little hard fer the first night, but it's all right now.

in. The bed was a little hard for the first night, our it's all right now.

We are divided off in messes of ten each, and get our provisions dealt out every morning at 10 o'clock. I am captain of my mess. The artillery company is considered to be very well drilled. They have the polici on of honor at dress parade, which is every afterneon at 4 o clock. Drill is had one hour in the formoun and one in the afterneon. I think we will make a good appearance when we come back. We number ninety-two men, rank and file.

We have placed some gans in posi ion for the Daniel. ninety-two men, rank and file.

We have placed some gans in posi ion for the Daniel
Webster; also for the Brownsville men, if they come
to attack us, which I do not think they will. Our
picket guards are four miles out, at the ford from the

I think it will be six weeks or two months before we get back. I am writing at the head of a barral. Good by.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 6, 1861.

Mr. Curry of Alabama offered the following:
Resolved, That the Committee on the Indictory be instructed inquire into the expediency of promibiling the importation alavas into the Confederate States from the United States, as cept by persons emigrating thereto for the purpose of settlement of residence.

cases into the Coefederate States from the United States, are capt by persons emigrating therete for the purpose of settlement or residence.

The resolution was adopted.

The President then stated that the first business on the calendar was the bill organizing a Lighthouse Bureau. The bill was read by sections, slightly amended by Mr. Curry, and passed as follows:

AN ACT to establish and organize a Bureau in connection with the Department of the Treasury, to be known as the Lighthouse Sureau.

Sacross 1 The Congress of the Confederate States do easet, That there small be established in connection with the Department of the Treasury a Bureau to be known as the Lighthest Bureau. The chief officer of such Bureau shall be a captain or commander of the Navy, detailed for this service by order of the President of the Confederate States, who shall recours as his compensation the same pay allowed to officers of the same rash in the Navy. There shall be appointed also a chief clack, with a salary of one thousand delbars.

Sac. 2. All light-houses, light vessels, buoys, and other side in navigation, all the officers connected therewith, and all mainters connected with the construction, repert, Illumination images than and government thereof, and all duries appertaining to the administration of light house saffairs, shall be under the direction and control of the Light-House Bureau hereby established, subject at all times to the superintendence of the Secretary of the Avanry.

Sac. 3. The chief of the Bureau shall, as soon as possible, di-

and control of the Superintendence of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Suc. J. The chief of the Burasu shall, as soon as possible, divide the sea-consta of the Confedera's States into districts, set excessing five in number, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem expecient, and over each of these districts the Fresident shall appoint an inspector, to be selected from the lieutenants in the navy, who shall discharge all the duties of inspection, survey, or otherwise which may be required of him by the chief of the Burasu. For these services the Inspectors shall receive only their reguler pay in the navy.

SEC. The President of the Confederate States may, from time to time, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, detail one or more of the officers of the Engineer Corpe of the Army, to be employed under the direction of the Light House Bureau, in superintending the construction or repair of instituents in appearance of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Light-House stabilishment, or other similar days assigned by the Light-thouse Bureau in connection therewith.

SEC. 5. The Chief of the Bureau shall, at least once every year, make a full statement of the operations of the Light-House scalabilishment. He shall, also, from time to time, give such information to the Secretary of the Treasury as he may require to reference to its Bureau.

to his Bureau.
Sgc. 5. All laws and parts of laws contravening the provision

SPEECH OF THE HON. WM. C. RIVES.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 9th has the following. In consequence of the announcement that the Hoz. Wm. C. Rives would address the citizens, a very large number of persons accumulated last night at the African Church. Mr. Rives, after being introduced to the audience by Marmaduke Johnson, eaq., proceeded at once to review the action of the late Peace Conference, of which he was a member, expressing his confidence of convincing his heavers that the proposition which had been denounced as an abortion, a sham, and a delusios, was the most complete and fairest rettlement of the controversy that could have emanated from any quarter whatever. He gave his views of the several provisions embodied in the Conference Proposition, examining such one in extense, and declared that they covered every particle of ground, in the most satisfactory manner, occupied by the Crittenden propositions, and gave even mone guaranties for the security of the South. The grave questions now agitating the country could never be settled by politicians. It was, he said, their interest to keep alive the agitation, while it was the interest to keep alive the agitation, while it was the interest to keep alive the agitation, while it was the interest to keep alive the agitation, while it was the interest to keep alive the agitation, while it was the interest to keep alive the agitation, while it was the interest to keep alive the agitation. The voice of the people must speak out and command the peace between the warring sections. He repudiated the sea that all tout had been gained by the Peace Conference was to be lost. If the people would look calmig at the proposition as, they would find that they contained a loy all and mach adjustment of the difficulties. One grees had not given the reference which the Conference requested, out the people have a power higher than Congress. The Virginia Convention can ask other States to take the proposition as a peace-offering. He thought there was no difficulty in devising w SPEECH OF THE HON. WM. C. RIVES. The Richmond Dispatch of the 9th has the following

means to bring the matter before the people. It would be acceptable to the Border States, and he had assurances from Pennsylvania and New-York that it could be carried there by immease majorities. Was Virginia, then, when in sight of the promised land, to boilt out and join the secoting eisters of the South? (Mincked cries of "No" and "Yes.") Virginia had played a great role in history, and it was not now in store for her to play a smaller role by cenning in as the "tail of the Southern Confederacy." It was hers to reconstruct the Union, and to being back her erring sixters. He alluded to the past history of Virginia, and to her great sacritice in building up the Government; and paid an eloquent cribute to her early patriote, who consecrated the best wisdom of their lives to the construction of the tabric. She now has the moral power to save the Union, which no other State poscesses. She is the acknowledged lender of the Border States. She hald the banner, and they follow where she leads. He alluded to the grographical position of Virginia, and saked if the was to be dragged out at the bidding of one State—a State which celights to taunt and insult her. He had no ill feelings toward our Southern sisters. He wanted to see them come back, but it was well they should us derutind that Virginia is mistress of her own destiny. [Apphase.] He said this to one side as well as to be other. She would not be pracipitated into Socside. She would say, Go neither North nor South, but were with Virginia, and he would sink or swim with them. He thought if the Union was broken up with them to the several confederacies. His fortune were with Virginia, and he would sink or swim with the would say, Go neither North nor South, but were with Virginia, and he would sink or swim with them at opted. He thought if the Union upon a beautier would gladly avail themselves of any decam present to come back.

Hon. George W. Semmers was then called upon.